Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0027] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0027] Shape memory alloys typically exist in several different temperature-dependent phases. The most commonly utilized of these phases are the so-called martensite and austenite phases. In the following discussion, the martensite phase generally refers to the more deformable, lower temperature phase whereas the austenite phase generally refers to the more rigid, higher temperature phase. In one embodiment, the shape memory alloy comprises a composition selected to exhibit a martensitic phase at an environmental temperature in which the turbine engine component is disposed or operated. In another embodiment, the shape memory alloy comprises a composition selected to exhibit an austenite phase at an environmental temperature in which the turbine engine component is disposed or operates and a martensite phase at about a temperature lower than the environmental temperature or operating temperature. In this embodiment, when ~~When~~ the shape memory alloy is in the martensite phase and is heated, it begins to change into the austenite phase. The temperature at which this phenomenon starts is often referred to as austenite start temperature (A_s). The temperature at which this phenomenon is complete is called the austenite finish temperature (A_f). When the shape memory alloy is in the austenite phase and is cooled, it begins to change into the martensite phase, and the temperature at which this phenomenon starts is referred to as the martensite start temperature (M_s). The temperature at which martensite finishes transforming to the martensite phase is called the martensite finish temperature (M_f). Generally, the shape memory alloys are soft and easily deformable in their martensitic phase and are hard, stiff, and/or rigid in the austenitic phase.

Please replace paragraph [0030] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0030] As previously discussed, shape memory alloys can exhibit superelastic behavior. In one embodiment, the shape memory alloy comprises a composition selected to exhibit a superelastic phase at an environmental temperature in which the turbine engine component is disposed or operates and a martensite phase at about a temperature lower than the environmental temperature or operating temperature. Superelastic behavior results if the shape memory alloy is deformed at a temperature that is slightly above its transformation temperature, A_s, with a stress/strain level not above its recoverable range. The superelastic effect is caused by a stress-induced formation of some martensite above its normal temperature, M_s. Because it has been formed above its normal temperature, the martensite reverts immediately to an undeformed austenite as soon as the stress is removed. As such, the shape memory alloy coating can provide a very springy, "rubberlike" elasticity so as to absorb the impact of particulate matter and liquid.